

With the Port Medical Officer's Compliments.



Barry Port Health Authority

Annual Report

For the Year 1949

BY

THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales).

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CARDIFF

A. McLay & Co., Ltd., Printers,
Ely Factory

Borough of Barry

HEALTH COMMITTEE of the Barry Port Health Authority, 1949

Chairman :

Councillor T. PHILLIPS, J.P.

Vice Chairman :

Alderman J. T. DAVIES.

The Mayor (Councillor A. R. M. ROOK, J.P.)	Councillor S. A. LUEN.
Alderman P. D. RICHARDS.	Councillor W. PARRY.
Councillor Mrs. M. V. DAVIES.	Councillor I. E. PHILLIPS.
Councillor F. ATKINS.	Councillor A. G. THOMAS.
Councillor J. P. BENNETT.	Councillor A. J. CRANE.

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1949).

Clerk to Port Health Authority :

T. D. HOWELLS.

Port Medical Officer :

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales).

Deputy Port Medical Officer (Part-time) :

G. W. MONRO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Port Health Inspector :

T. L. SPICKETT,† M.R.S.I. (retired 31/3/49).

C. H. SYMMONDS,† M.R.S.I., A.M.Inst.B.E. (appointed 1/4/49).

Port Health Inspectors :

G. E. KNIGHT.* D. W. WILKINS* (left employ 31/7/49).

F. W. RICHARDS* (appointed 15/8/49).

Rodent Operator :

A. F. TURNER.

Clerk :

W. F. WAITE.

* Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Also holds Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Barry Port Health Authority

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

WOODLANDS ROAD,

BARRY, GLAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the Barry Port Health Authority.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the Year 1949.

This is the 61st Annual Report of the Barry Port Health Authority and covers the work of the Authority during the Year. The Report has been prepared on the lines as indicated in Circular 104/49 (Memo 302/S.A. 1946) issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities.

Constitution of Port Health Authority.

The Port Health Authority was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 27th July, 1893, and an amending Order, dated 27th April, 1938, of the Ministry of Health, made under Sections 3, 9 and 314 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Barry, acting by the Council.

Jurisdiction of the Port.

No alteration was made during the Year in the limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority. Full details of existing limits have been given in previous reports.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Details in respect of the amount of shipping which entered the Port during the Year are given in Table A.

By comparison with the figures for 1948, Foreign tonnage showed an increase (59,000 tons) during 1949, whilst there was an almost similar increase (57,000 tons) in Coastwise shipping.

The tonnage entering the Port in the years since the War has been substantially less than in the pre-1939 era, when the coal-export trade played such a large part in the Port's activities.

I—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING 1949.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. reported to be defective	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	No. of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
FOREIGN								
Steamers	156	246,962	29	121	40	40	—	—
*Motors	15	12,867	—	12	3	3	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	171	259,829	29	133	43	43	—	—
COASTWISE								
Steamers	1,538	1,215,360	4	441	124	120	—	1
*Motors	603	186,242	—	100	15	14	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	2,141	1,401,602	4	541	139	134	—	1
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2,312	1,661,431	33	674	182	177	—	1

*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

SHIPS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

This table indicates the nationality of ships inspected during the Year. As will be seen, the majority were British, with the remainder comprising mainly Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and Panamanian.

Nationality	Motor and Steam	Sail	Total
American	2	—	2
Argentinian	1	—	1
Belgian	4	—	4
British	424	—	424
Canadian	3	—	3
Danish	23	—	23
Dutch	33	—	33
Eireann	8	—	8
Faroese	1	—	1
Finnish	8	—	8
French	20	—	20
Greek	5	—	5
Italian	5	—	5
Norwegian	35	—	35
Panamanian	31	—	31
Polish	5	—	5
Portuguese	10	—	10
South African	1	—	1
Spanish	14	—	14
Swedish	37	—	37
Turkish	3	—	3
Uruguayan	1	—	1
TOTAL	674	—	674

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1949.

The Port of Barry is not an accredited Aliens' Port, therefore, no passenger traffic exists.

A small number of 'passengers' was, however, dealt with during the Year and the following figures have been supplied by the courtesy of Mr. E. W. Clarke, H.M. Immigration Officer, Barry. Some of the 'passengers' were members of the families of Masters and Officers, whilst others were 'signed on' as supernumeraries to the crew.

No. of Passengers		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Trans-migrants	Total
Inwards	Aliens	31			—	111
	British	80			—	
Outwards	Aliens	67			—	191
	British	124			—	

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The following details have been kindly provided by the Dock Manager, Barry Docks (Docks and Inland Waterways Executive—South Wales Docks) and indicate the nature and amount of Imports and Exports during the years 1948 and 1949.

IMPORTS					1948	1949
Iron and Steel (Pig Iron, etc.)	...	...	...	...	477 tons	50 tons
Timber and Deals	...	...	...	...	225 "	2,788 "
Pitwood and Mining Timber	...	...	...	...	136,816 "	120,911 "
Grain and Flour	...	...	...	...	110,811 "	103,961 "
Oil	...	...	...	...	61,627 "	32,450 "
General Merchandise	...	...	...	...	10,276 "	7,708 "
Building Sand	...	...	...	...	17,596 "	19,226 "
Ballast	...	...	...	...	1,064 "	— "
Total Imports					338,892 tons	287,094 tons

EXPORTS					1948	1949
Coal and Coke	...	...	...	...	2,175,447 tons	2,658,094 tons
Iron and Steel	...	...	...	...	175 "	100 "
Cement	...	...	...	...	400 "	— "
Grain and Flour	...	...	...	...	18,737 "	11,372 "
Oil	...	...	...	...	11,163 "	18,781 "
General Merchandise	...	...	...	...	62,763 "	45,980 "
Ballast	...	...	...	...	3,081 "	2,872 "
Tinplates	...	...	...	...	—	72 "
Total Exports					2,271,766 tons	2,737,271 tons

Total Imports and Exports		1948	1949
		2,610,658 tons	3,024,365 tons

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.

Australia.	Melbourne.
Belgium.	Antwerp, Ghent.
Brazil.	Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.	Caraquet, N.B., Montreal, Vancouver, B.C.
Finland.	Georgetown, Hamina, Lapaluoto, Merikarvia, Vigo, Wasa, Yuks Piklayha, Yxpila.
France.	Bayonne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Brest, Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Fecamp, Le Havre, Lorient, Nantes, Rheims, Rouen, St. Malo.
Germany.	Brake, Bremen, Hamburg.
Gibraltar.	
Greenland.	Faereshavn.
Holland.	Amsterdam, Rotterdam.
Iceland.	Reykjavic.
Italy.	Venice.
Malta.	Valetta.
Newfoundland.	Canada Bay, Locker Bay, Neld, Roca Bay, St. John.
Norway.	Souda.
Portugal.	Lisbon.
Spain.	Corunna, San Paulo.
Sweden.	Karlsham, Koping, Oskarhamn, Ronneby.
Trinidad.	Port of Spain.
U.S.A.	Los Angeles, New York.

III. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

1. (a) For the Port. Drinking water is supplied from the town supply, through the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive—South Wales Docks.
- (b) For Shipping. The same supply as in (a) is used for shipping.
2. Hydrants and hosepipes. Regular samples are taken from hydrants on the dockside.
3. Water Boats. There are no water boats in use in the Port.

Forty samples of water were taken from ships.

In each case where the water was found unsatisfactory the tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking a fresh supply of water on board.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water.

Number of Samples	Satisfactory	Moderate Purity	Doubtful Purity	Contaminated
40	32	—	1	7

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

Several of the arrangements made under these Regulations have been described in previous reports and in accordance with paragraph 2 of Circular 104/49 (Ministry of Health) such details are omitted from this report (reference following sub-headings (1) (2) (3) (4) and (5).

- (1) **Arrangements for Dealing with Declaration of Health.**
- (2) **Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.**
- (3) **Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, etc.)**
- (4) **Mooring Stations Designated under Article 10.**
 - (a) *Within the Docks.*
 - (b) *Outside the Docks.*
- (5) **Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.**
- (6) **Experience of Working of Article 16.**

During the Year, it was not necessary to enforce the provisions of this Article.

- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for—**

- (a) *Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examination.*

The Port Medical Officer's Office and Port Health Inspectors' Office are available if and when required. Adequate facilities are usually found to be available on board vessels.

- (b) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and Other Articles.*

The Port Health Officers undertake the disinfection of infected quarters. Infected bedding and clothing are removed to the Public Health Centre for steam disinfection.

Verminous persons are also removed to the Public Health Centre, where they are bathed and treated. Their clothing and other belongings are, if necessary, dealt with at the same time by steam disinfection.

- (c) *Premises for the Temporary Accommodation of Persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.*

Hospital accommodation would be available for patients, whilst in the case of fit persons, necessary provision would be made by Shipping Agents.

- (d) *Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other Infectious Diseases.*

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board provides the 200 bedded City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff, which is under the control of Dr. G. Emrys Harries, Consultant in Infectious Diseases.

In addition, the following arrangements have been made for the reception of smallpox patients. The Penrhys Hospital, Rhondda, is maintained in full working order and any case of smallpox can be admitted within an hour of notification.

All other infectious diseases are accommodated at the City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff.

The Barry Isolation Hospital was maintained as such until the end of the Year, but will in future be used to accommodate a Geriatric Unit.

- (e) *Ambulance Transport.*

The Ambulance Service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council and has proved most efficient and co-operative. The local headquarters of the Service are at the Barry Fire Station, Court Road, Barry—a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the dock area.

- (f) *Supervision of Contacts.*

Contacts, if allowed to remain on the ship, are kept under daily observation by the Port Medical Officer. If, after examination, they are permitted to proceed to their own homes, their names and addresses are taken and notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the District to which they are going.

(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

These examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

(9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

The arrangements are the same as for (8) above.

(10) Treatment of Venereal Disease among seamen.

Careful enquiries are always made of the responsible officers of ships as to the possibility of cases of venereal disease amongst the crew, and leaflets with full directions are distributed to masters of vessels.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is held twice a week at the Public Health Department, Woodlands Road, Barry. The Clinic forms part of the service provided by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Cardiff Hospital Management Committee). Other convenient Clinics are held in Cardiff (Cardiff Royal Infirmary and Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital). Full details of days and times of the various clinics are always made available to seamen.

Dr. Philip Simon, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer i/c Clinic, has kindly provided the following details of attendances at the Barry Clinic.

Seamen treated at Barry Venereal Diseases Clinic—1949.

	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non- Venereal	Totals
Cases					
Total	34	1	44	81	160
New	24	1	39	68	132
Attendances					
Total	398	4	100	125	627
New	238	4	71	111	424

(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead.

Dead bodies on ships are removed to the Barry Corporation Mortuary and necessary action taken to secure burial.

Tables C and D. (Memo 302/S.A.—December, 1946.)

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease	No. of Cases during the Year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	0.4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	0.6
Influenza	—	1	1	0.0
Malaria	—	—	—	0.6
Measles	—	—	—	0.2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	0.4
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.8

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	No. of Cases during the Year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	0.2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	0.2
Malaria	—	1	1	0.0
Measles	—	—	—	0.2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	0.2
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague.

(a) In ships in the port.

Trapping is carried out on vessels arriving from Infected Areas and on any ship which gives evidence of a rat population. Any rats found dead on board a vessel are submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. A proportion of those trapped is also forwarded for examination.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Rodent Operators of the Port Health Authority and the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive.

Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

All vessels are advised to place rat guards on the mooring ropes. Ships from 'Infected Areas' and those upon which rats are known to be, are required to adopt this procedure and inspections are made to ensure necessary compliance.

Methods of Deratisation.

(a) Ships.

Deratisation of vessels in this port is carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Inspectors. Two methods of rat destruction were used during the Year (1) Fumigation by Hydrogen Cyanide and (2) Trapping.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks and Quays.

Trapping and poisoning were the methods used in these premises by both the Authority's and Docks and Inland Waterways Executive's operators.

Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

All foreign-going vessels are inspected as soon as possible after arrival, whilst those engaged in coastal trade are inspected at regular intervals.

Rat-Proofing.

(a) *To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof ?*

Generally speaking, the warehouses, etc., at the Docks are brick or metal built and all reasonable steps are taken to prevent rat harbourage.

(b) *Action taken to extend rat-proofing.*

(i) *In ships.*

Emphasis is laid upon the necessity for extending rat-proofing to the utmost and all steps are taken to ensure that these measures are suitably maintained.

(ii) *On shore.*

General inspections are made of warehouses, out-buildings, drains, etc., on the dockside and the attention of authorities concerned is drawn to any defects discovered.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Rats ...	13	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	22	50	—	—	119
Brown Rats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rats examined ...	11	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	38
Infected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Rats...	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	172
Brown Rats ...	16	—	1	—	4	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	61
Brown Rats*	7	6	6	5	8	4	9	13	6	9	8	6	87
Species not recorded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats examined ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Infected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Rats reported thus were caught by Rodent Operator employed by Docks and Inland Waterways Executive (South Wales Docks.)

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague 'infected' or 'suspected' vessel or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the Year.

Total Number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of Rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of Rats killed	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of Rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the Year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning etc.	Total		
		HCN	SO ₂	HCN and SO ₂				
Ships up to 300 tons	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Ships from 301-1,000 tons	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Ships from 1,001-3,000 tons	40	5	—	—	—	5	35	40
Ships from 3,001-10,000 tons	20	4	—	—	—	4	16	20
Ships over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	84	9	—	—	—	9	75	84

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J. (Ministry of Health).

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel	Number Inspected during the year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through wear and tear	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	424	21	204	156
Other Nations	250	1	11	65

DEFECTS OF SANITATION.

	Defects discovered	Defects remedied	Defects not remedied
Defects of Original Construction			
No washplace	3	—	3
No runaway to scupper	1	—	1
No mosquito protection	1	1	—
No fresh water supply	1	—	1
No flushing arrangement to W.C.	4	3	1
Insufficient seating	3	3	—
Insufficient food lockers	4	3	1
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—
Unventilated food lockers	4	4	—
Total ...	22	15	7
Structural Defects Through Wear and Tear.			
Defective valves	6	6	—
„ lead table sheeting	1	1	—
„ water closets	10	10	—
„ decks	3	3	—
„ tables	3	3	—
„ escape hatch	1	1	—
„ bath	1	1	—
„ mosquito netting	1	1	—
„ water closet seats	14	14	—
„ door handles	4	4	—
„ steam radiator joints	4	4	—
„ showers	2	2	—
C/f. ...	50	50	—

					Defects discov- ered	Defects remedied	Defects not remedied
Structural Defects Through Wear and Tear (cont.)					50	50	—
				B/f.			
Defective	water closet	step	...	...	1	—	1
"	port	rubbers	...	...	5	5	—
"	door	locks	...	...	8	8	—
"	fresh	water	system	...	1	1	—
"	water	pumps	...	...	2	2	—
"	washbasin	brackets	...	...	1	1	—
"	hot	water	system	...	5	5	—
"	food	lockers	...	...	3	3	—
"	central	heating	...	...	1	1	—
"	ice	box	...	...	1	1	—
"	bedding		...	...	1	1	—
"	radiators		...	...	14	12	2
"	ventilators		...	...	4	4	—
"	bench		...	...	1	1	—
"	bulkhead		...	...	4	4	—
"	flushing	system	...	...	8	8	—
"	ports		...	...	7	7	—
"	boiler		...	...	1	1	—
"	lining		...	...	1	—	1
"	scupper		...	...	1	1	—
"	partition	wall	...	...	1	1	—
"	deadlight		...	...	4	4	—
"	bunks		...	...	5	5	—
"	steampipes		...	...	3	3	—
"	clothes	locker	...	...	1	1	—
"	wash	basins	...	...	3	3	—
"	stove	pipes	...	...	1	1	—
"	doors		...	...	1	1	—
"	steam	heater	valves	...	1	1	—
Leaking	deckhead		...	...	13	13	—
Leaking	geyser	pipes	...	...	1	1	—
Broken	port	glasses	...	...	49	49	—
"	coal	stove	...	...	1	1	—
"	ventilating	fan	...	...	2	2	—
"	steam	valve	handles	...	1	—	1
"	seats		...	...	1	1	—
Fractured	water	pipe	...	...	3	2	1
Missing	spray	nozzles	...	...	2	2	—
Unsatisfactory	handrail		...	...	1	1	—
Corroded	coal	stove	funnel	...	1	—	1
Total					215	208	7

						Defects discov- ered	Defects remedied	Defects not remedied
Dirt and Other Conditions Prejudicial to Health.								
Dirty	washplaces	...	...	...	...	34	34	—
"	rooms	...	...	...	...	7	7	—
"	water closets	...	...	...	...	28	28	—
"	quarters	...	...	...	...	17	17	—
"	messrooms	...	...	...	...	15	15	—
"	settee locker	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
"	forecastles	...	...	...	...	14	14	—
"	galley	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
"	fresh water tanks	...	...	...	...	10	10	—
"	Pantry	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
"	storerooms	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
"	bathroom	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
"	accommodation	...	...	...	...	7	7	—
"	lavatories	...	...	...	...	8	8	—
"	washbasins	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Choked	scupper	...	...	...	...	7	7	—
Choked	water closets	...	...	...	...	12	12	—
Choked	wash basins	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Choked	waste pipes	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Insanitary	tables	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Accumulation of refuse		...	...	...	...	20	20	—
Unguarded steam radiator		...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Total						205	205	—
Vermineous Conditions								
Vermineous	storeroom	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
"	quarters	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
"	messrooms	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
"	galley	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
"	pantry...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
"	room	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Total						16	16	—
Grand Total						458	444	14

Number of vessels subject to detailed examination	...	...	...	674
" " notices served	...	...	...	182
" " " complied with	...	...	...	169
" " " partially complied with	...	...	...	8
(a) Percentage of defects remedied	...	...	...	96.94
(b) " " of original construction remedied	...	...	...	68.18
(c) " " through wear and tear remedied	...	...	...	96.74
(d) " " due to dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health remedied	...	...	...	100
(e) " " due to vermin remedied	...	...	...	100

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

1. Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1944.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

During the Year, the Cold Stores were regularly inspected and close contact maintained with the Flour Mills. Several requests were also received for the examination of items of ships' stores.

The following list shows details of foodstuffs condemned during the Year by the Chief Port Health Inspector. In several instances, the foodstuffs concerned, although unfit for human consumption, were found to be suitable for animal feeding purposes.

Barley	...	...	...	...	...	103 lbs.
Beans (Haricot)	...	...	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	37 lbs.
Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	448 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Cabbage (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	37 lbs.
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	2,420 lbs.
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	84 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	295 tins
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	65 lbs.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	80 lbs.
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	374 lbs.
Onions (dried)	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	132 lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	6 gallons
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	88 lbs.
Potatoes (preserved)	...	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	293 lbs.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	139 lbs.
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Vegetables (dried)	...	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	...	110 lbs.
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	48½ lbs.

2. The Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.

Number of samples examined by :—

(a) Bacteriologist	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Analyst	...	...	...	...	Nil.

3. The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the Year.

4. The Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

There are no shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

OTHER MATTERS.

(a) Factories and Workshops.

Frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences were made during the Year. All nuisances have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

(b) Sanitary Conveniences on Dockside.

These are adequate and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(c) Foreign Animals Orders, 1910—1919.

These Orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

82 dogs, 103 cats and 12 sheep were brought to the Port during the Year, and remained on board.

(d) The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

These Regulations prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot species, exemption being granted only in cases of special permission by the Minister of Health and for zoological requirements.

During the Year, six parrots and six budgerigars were brought into the Port. The requisite notices prohibiting removal from the vessels were served and written undertakings to this effect received. One of the

birds died whilst in Port, the body being destroyed and precautionary room fumigation carried out on the ship. The other birds remained healthy and left the Port on the vessels concerned.

(e) **Dangerous Drugs (No. 3) Regulations, 1923.**

No certificates were issued under these Regulations during the Year.

s.s. "POINT ACONI."

In January, 1949, a dispute arose between the owners and crew of the Canadian ship "POINT ACONI" then docked in Barry.

The owners discharged the crew who refused to leave the ship. After a short time, the owners cut off heat, light and water, and sealed the ship's stores.

The "POINT ACONI" was visited daily by the Port Health Inspectors and myself.

An accumulation of refuse on deck was removed by the owners after informal notice had been served.

The crew was found to be healthy and remained so during the whole of the dispute, i.e., one month.

Standpipe water was available at the dock-side ; the crew provided themselves with oil stoves for heat and light and their methods of preserving adequate sanitary conditions on board were kept under constant supervision.

In an effort to put pressure on the owners, the crew informed the National Press that an epidemic was feared by the Barry townspeople. This, of course, was entirely untrue and no such danger arose.

The dispute was eventually settled without any untoward incidents having occurred.

STAFFING.

On the 31st March, 1949, Mr. T. L. Spickett retired from the post of Chief Port Health Inspector to this Authority. Mr. Spickett had held this appointment since August, 1938, at which time, the posts of Chief Inspector to Town and Port were combined. In all, Mr. Spickett served the Health Services of Barry for over 45 years and his ability and devotion to duty were truly reflected in the outstanding reputation he built during this period. It is to be hoped that he will for long enjoy a thoroughly well earned retirement.

Mr. C. H. Symmonds, Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector, was appointed to succeed Mr. Spickett, and took up his duties on the 1st April, 1949.

One other change took place in the Department during the Year, Mr. D. W. Wilkins, Assistant Port Health Inspector, leaving to take an appointment in Weston-super-Mare. Mr. F. W. Richards was appointed to the post and commenced duties on the 15th August, 1949.

Conclusion.

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Port Health Department for the efficient service rendered by them during the Year under review.

My thanks are also tendered to the Officers of H.M. Customs, the Officers of the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive (South Wales Docks), the Harbour Master and the Pilots, for the manner in which they have so readily co-operated in the maintenance of Public Health and prevention of disease in the Port.

Finally, I wish also to thank the Health Committee for their consideration during this period.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX,
Port Medical Officer.

